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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

The People.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

Proudly Enters the Municipal Field of Battle.

Revolutionary up to the Handle.

Platform, Ticket, Attitude and Tactics Ring With the Clear Notes of Proletarian Class-Conscious Intelligence. — Clear the Way, for We Are Coming, Clear the Way!

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2.—Sunday, January 28th, was a historic date in the city of Seattle. Then, for the first time in its history, did the Socialist Labor Party in this city meet in convention and nominate a full municipal ticket upon a working class platform. Our Party is the first to hold its convention. We fire the first gun.

Promptly at 10 o'clock, Comrade William H. Walker, secretary of Section Seattle, opened the convention, and read the call. Comrade Raymond Blaine was made temporary chairman, and Comrade Blumer temporary secretary. Committees were elected on credentials, order of business and platform and resolutions. Adjournment was then taken until 11:30 a.m.

Upon reassembling the Committee on Credentials reported all the wards of the city represented, and thirty-four delegates entitled to seats. Comrade Walter Walker was then elected permanent chairman and Comrade Blumer permanent secretary. The Committee on Platform and Resolutions (W. S. Dalton, chairman) then made its report. The report, after being slightly amended, was accepted by the convention. Following is the

PLATFORM.

The Committee on Platform and Resolutions made the following report as to the municipal platform of the Socialist Labor Party, which was adopted:

"The Socialist Labor Party of Seattle, in convention assembled, indorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. We indorse and approve of the straightforward course of our national organ, *The People*, 61 Beekman street, New York, and pledge our support to *THE DAILY PEOPLE*.

"As the political organization of the working class, we recognize the necessity of aggressive trades unions that fight for working class interests only. Therefore we heartily indorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

"WHEREAS, Class interest and class politics are inseparable, divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor fleecers are always united on the question of labor fleecing. So-called 'independent' or 'citizens' movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class.

"RESOLVED, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working class interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

"WHEREAS, The franchises for street railways in Seattle have been corruptly granted to private corporations, and the people robbed of their rights by the political tools of the capitalist class in the city council,

"RESOLVED, That we demand the unconditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, rights and property that have been alienated from the people, and that the wage-earners employed on such municipal railways, water work, lighting plants, etc., shall operate the same in the interest of the working class, according to the following principles: (1) The employees to elect their own superintendents and men. (2) No wage worker to receive less than \$3 per day; the day shall not exceed eight hours. (3) A portion of the profits to be divided among the workers; another portion to be set aside as a pension fund for aged or disabled workers. (4) No employee shall be discharged for political reasons. (5) Reductions of fares and improved service.

"WHEREAS, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportunity of employing himself, and then brutally imprisons him for being unemployed, and forces him to break stones with a ball and chain on his limbs.

"RESOLVED, That in the name of the working class we protest against this outrage inflicted on us by the 'respectable' criminals who rule us, and we demand the immediate repeal of all tramp and vagrancy ordinances, and the enactment of an ordinance guaranteeing the employment of all unemployed workers by the city at \$3 per day of eight hours.

"WHEREAS, The mere right to vote for candidates who, when elected, may not as they please during their term of office, is a mere burlesque of democracy.

"RESOLVED, That, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the referendum, initiative and imperative mandate, every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts at least once a month, at a public meeting of the members of the Party in Seattle. He shall carry out

such resolutions as they may adopt, and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the party in Seattle.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

"We demand that the city charter be amended as follows:

"Whenever three (3) per cent. of the duly qualified electors of the city shall petition for the submission of any measure to be voted on by the people, it shall be the duty of the city officials to call an election for said purpose; when a majority of the people vote in favor of any measure at such an election, it shall become law and be subject to no veto.

"We demand the establishment of a city medical department, so that competent medical attendance may be had at cost, or free when necessary.

"The city to establish and maintain a city fuel store, fuel to be sold at cost.

"The city to furnish in convenient localities as many commodious bath houses as may be needed, the use of the same to be free to the public.

"The city to acquire possession of land within its boundaries and erect thereon comfortable houses for the workers, to be rented at permanent rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

"We demand the immediate erection of enough school buildings to comfortably accommodate all the children of school age in Seattle; that enough additional teachers, janitors, etc., be employed to conduct same, and that the wages of all school employees be not less than \$75 per month for twelve months; that all children of school age be compelled to attend school, and that they be furnished, when necessary, with free text books, free meals, free clothing and free car rides.

"We demand the enactment of an ordinance making it a felony for an employer of labor to employ children of school age."

The report of the Committee on Almanac Nominations was adopted, and the candidates for other offices named without contest.

TICKET

was then nominated:

Mayor—JACOB B. OLCOVICH.
Corporation Counsel—W. S. DALTON.
Comptroller—RAYMOND BLAND.
Treasurer—SEV. M. DEHLY.
Councilmen-at-large—A. O. LINSCHOTT,
WILLIAM H. WALKER.

Councilmen:

First Ward—DAVID KETUS.
Second Ward—C. S. KAUFMAN.
Third Ward—W. J. PHIPPS.
Fourth Ward—D. RUDNICK.
Fifth Ward—WALTER WALKER.
Sixth Ward—CHARLES HAMBERT.
Seventh Ward—ABE BREARCLIFF.
Eighth Ward—HENRY BLUMER.
Ninth Ward—JOHN W. ULONETTE.

A campaign committee of five was then elected, and after singing the "Workingmen's Marseillaise" the convention adjourned sine die.

Section Seattle is in the habit of holding enthusiastic propaganda meetings, but the meeting held in the evening probably eclipsed any heretofore held by us. After music by our own orchestra (and she's a good one), the "Marseillaise" was sung with a will. John W. Ulonette, a young speaker who promises to make his mark in the working class movement, then made a short address, after which Comrade W. S. Dalton (Stanislaus Cullen), the poet laureat of the working class, delivered the address of the evening, on "Barbarism and Civilization," closing with a scathing denunciation of the capitalist class, and the recitation of his own poem, "Boor-zhwa, the Pig That Talks Like a Man." The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.

It is true that movements make men, but it is equally true that men make movements. That we have here in the practically undeveloped, middle-class State of Washington a movement that is purely proletarian is no accident. That must be ascribed to the fact that the leading spirits of the movement here are men, mainly men, enthusiastic men, DETERMINED, revolutionary Socialists. With such war horses of the party here as Comrades Dr. T. J. Dean and Walter Walker, with such eloquent defenders of the proletariat as Comrades Thomas Lawry, W. S. Dalton and W. J. Martin, have we won the respect here not only of the working class, but even of the capitalist press.

H. B.

Duluth S. A. P. Municipal Vote.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 9.—Our vote in the municipal elections held on the 6th inst., rose to 213 for Mayor, 178 for Edward Kriz, for Alderman 6th Ward, and 42 for Julius Dworschak, for Alderman 2d Ward. This shows a healthy increase. The vote in 1898 stood, in Duluth, Hammond, for Governor, 72; Kriz, for Congress, 56.

Our 213 this year may go still higher when the official count is made. We have reason to believe votes have been cast for the S. L. P. which are as yet unrecorded. Our vote is an ideal Socialist vote, solid as Gibraltar and class conscious to the backbone. Considering the tremendous opposition we had in the combined fusion, "citizens" and "taxpayers" labor fakirs, we did remarkably well. It was the tax-payers' campaign from beginning to end. Had the Kangaroos only been here! The S. L. P. was the means of smashing the "confusion" forces, and influencing many voters, who, not willing yet to accept the S. L. P., stayed away from the polls. The Republican slipped in by 6

More anon next week.

LOUIS DWORSCHAK.

The receipt of a sample copy of *THE PEOPLE* is an invitation to subscribe.

EXHALATIONS

From a Suffering Proletarian Soul.

Confession of Past Errors—A Remarkable Vocabulary Illustrating the Blight of Capitalism. — Utopian Socialism and Practical Socialism.

JACKSONVILLE, III., Feb. 1.—At an agitation meeting, held by the Section, Comrade Charles De Silva delivered an address, many of the points of which were very telling. He said in substance:

"Owing to the present miserable social conditions, I was taken out of school and placed in a factory at a tender age, instead of going through college, as I should have done. Therefore, I ask you to overlook any grammatical errors I may make. My father was displaced by machinery, so he carried the dinner to me, instead of my carrying the dinner to him. Under Socialism there will be no such 'carrying of dinners,' because four hours of work will keep us in comfort if not in luxury. The boy will then be able to go through college and become a useful member of society.

"Under the present conditions a boy of sixteen has better chances than has a man of thirty. Even if the vast army of the unemployed was put to work under the present system, all the foreign markets that might be opened up would not relieve the glut. Under Socialism, when there is more wealth than we know what to do with, the people would all take a grand holiday till more products were needed; but under capitalism, the more and faster we produce the surer we are to starve as unemployed.

"I was blind, also, once. I used to sell my vote to the different candidates. The candidate who bought my vote was my bell-wether. He led me into saloons and filled my pockets with cigars. I marched through mud and rain, and shouted myself hoarse for him. But when he was elected he did not even notice me again—till next campaign. Surely, the wool was pulled over my eyes, then. But now the Socialist Labor Party is my light-house, and under its watchful eye I shall remain until victory crowns our efforts.

"What is the essential difference between Utopian and Modern Socialism? The first is lofty ideal; the second soundly practical. Utopian Socialism is simply an enterprise on the part of certain individuals to reconstruct society according to an ideal. It appeals to sentiment. Modern Socialism, on the other hand, appeals to men's brains, to their self-interest. It does not, however, appeal to all men; only to the working class, the oppressed ones. Some say that 'sentiment rules the world,' but the Socialist says that 'material interests determine man's action, individually and collectively.'

"Under this awful capitalist system a cynical dictionary springs up—the unnatural definitions in which we are prompted by the misery we see all about us. Here are a few samples: 'Creation: a failure'; 'Life: a bore'; 'Man: a fraud'; 'Woman: a fraud and a bore combined'; 'Beauty: a deception'; 'Love: a disease'; 'Marriage: a mistake'; 'A child: a nuisance'; 'Good: hypocrisy'; 'The Devil: a table'; 'Evil: delectation'; 'Wisdom: selfishness'; 'Happiness: a delusion'; 'Friendship: humbug'; 'Generosity: imbecility.' Were we not happier when we were monkeys? Under Socialism, when everybody is owner of the means of production, when everyone has equal opportunities for enjoying the benefits of civilization, who will then think of such definitions for the noblest terms in language?

"The capitalists' next move will be to enslave the wage slaves as soldiers are now enlisted—to serve so many years, if not sooner discharged. If a man quit work then it will be 'desertion,' and when he combined with others it would be 'mutiny,' and punishable as such. Now, fellow-workers, you may expect this if the present conditions last much longer. When the capitalists control Congress so completely as to have it pass such a bill, you may get ready to wake up some morning to find your slaves chattel slaves.

"Read our platform for yourselves. See where your interest lies. Vote yourself into the courts, the legislature and behind the guns generally—and that you can only do by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party."

In the economic organization of labor known as trade unionism, the Socialists see not only a logical development of the class struggle (and a sufficient proof in itself of the existence of that struggle, which is sometimes foolishly or knavishly denied, but also and above all a first manifestation of that class spirit, class consciousness, class solidarity, which the wage-working people must fully acquire before they can achieve their complete emancipation. From "Attitude of the S. L. P. toward Trades Unions."

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KNOCKED OUT!

Labor Fakir James Whitehead of Fall River Turns Tail.

The Lorraine Mill Operatives Being Redeemed from his Plutches, he Turns up Lonsdale, is Worsted, Challenged, he Accepts and then Crawls Out.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6.—On the 17th of last month Comrade Charles Kroll, of the Rhode Island District, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, spoke before a meeting of the Lorraine Mill operatives, at which Matt. Hart, of New Bedford, was also present. Hart had talked to the operatives before, and he had been requested to come to the meeting prepared to organize the operatives into the National Federation of Textile workers, of which he is president. As a result of a meeting had with the executive committee of the temporary organization that had been formed, Comrade Kroll was given permission to appear before the meeting when Hart was there. The comrade took advantage of the opportunity, and his presence took the starch out of Hart. After about twenty minutes of floundering about Hart sat down, and Comrade Kroll went at it hammer and tongs.

The textile workers apparently liked what Kroll had to say so well that when his half-hour was up they told him to keep on, which he did for an hour and ten minutes. The result, as you perhaps already know, was that by a vote of 70 to 9, taken three days after, they decided to join the Alliance. **Scrimping Under New Trade-Unionist Law.**

This, no doubt, must have made the fakirs wild, and, in addition, the fact that Kroll had handled the whole gang without gloves, showing up their dirty records, and exposing Hart right before the very people that they had so firmly expected would soon become their dupes, must have been worse than wormwood. A few days later, at the meeting in Lonsdale, the whole gang—Whitehead, Hart, Hibbert and four or five others who run the alleged Federation—were on deck. The moment they spotted Comrade Kroll they grew wild. When the meeting was called to order the chairman requested all present who were not strikers to leave the room; Comrade Kroll did not budge; one of the strikers moved that everybody be allowed to remain, but the chairman refused to entertain the motion, stating that it was the request of the gentlemen of the executive board that all outsiders should leave. The comrade thereupon spoke up, and told them that if the "gentlemen" really wished to get rid of him, and would state so, he would leave the room, then there would be no objection to the others remaining. This brought out some applause in Kroll's favor, and so Whitehead jumped up and declared that Kroll was "the very man of all men whom he wished to have remain." He said Kroll had been slandering his character, and he hoped Kroll would be given an opportunity to state his slanders "before him instead of behind his back." To show his willingness to do so, Kroll immediately took off his coat and prepared to stay waiting for any more formal invitation. But his presence was like a red rag before a bull. One after another as the above-named visiting crew of Labor Fakirs were introduced, they had to take a whack at the comrade, who listened quietly, and they warned the strikers not to have anything to do with him.

During all this time Kroll said nothing, patiently waiting for the opportunity to speak. When at last all the business had been transacted, one of the weaver comrades moved that Kroll be given the floor. Some moved that the meeting adjourn; the motion was lost by an overwhelming majority, but the chairman declared it carried. This raised a fearful hubbub. Kroll attempted to speak, but Whitehead and his gang tried to prevent him. After a time Kroll succeeded in making himself heard, and he charged Whitehead with being a coward and dared him to meet him in debate. Whitehead clutched at that like a drowning man at a straw, "just what he wanted," he said, he had "to catch a train," but he would meet Kroll in Fall River, and with that he and his gang cleared out. When he had gone we succeeded in getting the audience back into their seats; they elected a new chairman, and then Kroll landed them for all he was worth on the perverseness and crookedness of the pure and simple Labor Fakir, and the necessity of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance as the only sane and honorable trade organization of the working class.

The Challenge.

Following up the attack upon these deceivers of the working class, Comrade Kroll issued the following challenge to Whitehead, which was published in the Fall River papers in full:

Providence, R. I., Feb. 3, 1900.

Mr. James Whitehead, Fall River, Mass.
Sir—I have at various times and places in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, publicly made statements that I can call as a labor leader. These statements that I have made I am prepared to substantiate.

My presence at the meeting of the Lorraine strikers last Sunday seemed to have an electric effect upon you and your colleagues. So much so that your respects for me led you at times during the course of the meeting that you honored I would be given an opportunity to speak and state my charge against you. When one of the strikers moved that I be granted the floor,

incidentally remarking that if I were not given a chance immediately, you would be running away to catch a train, you jumped up and declared you "would stay all night if necessary." Yet, when after two and a half hours of patient waiting and much wrangling I was at last given an opportunity, you interrupted me several times, with the aid of your co-militants of labor, to break up the meeting. I branded your conduct as cowardly in the extreme, and dared you to meet me in debate in your own bailiwick, Fall River, on the merits of the organization you represent. I, agreeing, if you would, to pay all expenses incurred, and during the confusion created by you and your henchmen ran away "to catch a train." I am a certain class of supposed labor leaders. I, however, stood my ground, and upon your departure told the audience the very things you did not dare to hear.

Now, sir, to keep you to your word, I have sent you a check for \$100.00, to be held by you for Sunday, Feb. 11. You can be assured I have paid part of the agreement, pay all expenses and be at hand at the above place and time, at 3 o'clock p. m. If you fail to appear, we and the workingmen of Fall River will know what conclusion to come to.

CHARLES KROLL.

Now, after all his brag and bluster, after having declared at a large meeting of the Lorraine operatives that a debate with Kroll was "just what he wanted," Mr. Whitehead now turns tail; he refuses to debate. His reasons are typical:

Why should I debate with Mr. Kroll? I am good Socialism as he, and better than any who are not of that kind of Socialists that vilify a man's character. Why should I call me a "political trickster?" That's personal. I'm not personal; I don't call him such names," etc.

Thus this fraud of long standing in the Labor Movement now stands exposed, and can register his first knock-out, preliminary to the final knock-out that awaits him and his ilk.

Capitalist Charity.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	18,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1894.....	38,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
In 1898.....	82,204
In 1899.....	85,231

I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When straight a barbarous noise environs me,
Of swallows and cuckoos, asses, apes, and dogs.

MILTON.

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

Out of the tumult that capitalist conflicting interests have thrown the State of Kentucky into, there are rising to view facts thick as clusters of grape that are bound to tear to shreds the delusions behind which capitalist brigandage conceals its true features.

We have already commented on the fact that the Kentucky troubles are making an exhibition of the alleged "Law and Order" pretences of capitalism. Out of the din of "Law" and the tumult of "Order" in Kentucky, now rises another monumental fact, that by throwing a calcium light upon capitalist political practices, allows a clear insight behind the pretences of the "Democracy" being a party hostile to the "Republican," and vice versa. The insight gained demonstrates with cumulative evidence that the capitalist class is one, and that both the Democratic and the Republican party are but the political manifestations of this class. The tell-tale fact referred to is this:

As is well known, the whole Kentucky trouble hinges on the capitalist issue of "Monopoly" and "Anti-Monopoly"; that the "Monopoly" element is represented by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, while the "Anti-Monopoly" element is made up of the small property-holding middle class; and, finally, that the political party upholding the "Monopoly" banner is the Republican party, while the Democratic party is the political body around which the "Anti-Monopoly" hosts are marshalled. This is all well known, and was made clear in last week's issue. Now, then, following the reasoning that the political understrappers of capitalism insinuate by their political gabble, it would follow that only dyed-in-the-wool Republicans could be back of the Republican claimant to the Governorship, the militia-wielding Taylor. And yet, not so. Taylor, the Republican; Taylor, the upholder of the "noble Republican colors" against the "smutty rag of the Democracy"; Taylor, the "Republican champion," is doing battle behind the "Monopolist" entrenchments of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; the General-in-Chief, Field Marshal, or Supreme Commander of these "Monopolist" entrenchments, under whose orders Taylor is operating is the president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company; and—who is this president? Surely some Republican thorough-paced capitalist; surely some worthy, distinguished in the Republican camp, a life-long upholder of the "noble Republican colors" and life-long condemner of the "smutty rag of Democracy"; surely—but why keep our readers longer in suspense? This president is THE DEMOCRAT, LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT, RAMPANT DEMOCRAT, MR. AUGUST BELMONT!!

When some nine years ago there was "trouble" with miners in Idaho, the Republican President obeyed orders from the Democrat Belmont, who owned the mines, and he sent the Federal troops to settle the strike; when shortly afterwards there was "trouble" with the East Tennessee miners, the Democratic Governor of Tennessee obeyed orders from the Republican Tom Platt, who owned the mines, and sent the militia post-haste to settle that "trouble"; and so forth, and so on.

The Republican and the Democratic party are not hostile political institutions; they are but pulsations of one and the same institution and class, to wit, the capitalist system and the capitalist class. The show of "war" is kept up between the two so as to divide the ranks of the working class on Election Day, and thereby eliminate the workers as political factors.

To understand and realize this fact, on the part of the workers, is tantamount to such solidification of their ranks as will be tantamount to turning the tables upon the capitalists and eliminating the capitalist class as a factor in the political and economic field.

THE PRESS.

Modern Fraudulent Traffic in "Belles."—On the Daily People.

DRAZUT, Mass., Feb. 12.—Working men should support their own press, not the trades union sheets that live on the black-mailed advertisements of bars, rooms, and the ability of their editors to keep the workers in line when "brothers" Capital and Labor fall out, but the Socialist press, which stands firmly and unwaveringly upon class issues. It is not an honorable attitude for a man to support a paper every line of which breathes its contempt for, and its antagonism to, him. The newspapers, without exception, use their force to checkmate and foil all real attempts on the part of the working class to better its condition. They are tremendous power, and the public opinion which they are to "mold" is carefully dictated by the class in power. That class is not the working class, and, as we understand the nature of the struggle which goes on, we must realize that we can expect nothing from the capitalist press. We ourselves, must have our own press, in order that current events may be written up from the correct standpoint. The only papers that are fit to read, the only papers in which the news is not twisted and distorted, are the Socialist publications.

Treasure to Labor Glorified.

The ethics of periodical literature are both wrong and vicious. In a recent number of a popular ten-cent magazine, much purchased by working men, there are two significant articles. The first is an instalment, illustrated by some hideous colored pictures, of a "deep, reverential" life of Christ. This "Life of the Master" is the first and most prominent article in the magazine. The last one in it is a short story in which the heroism of scabbing, and the great rewards for this treachery are painted in glowing colors. It relates how, during a strike, a young fellow was allowed to risk his life in bringing freight through. He did it successfully, and was amply rewarded.

The average author believes himself wonderfully religious and tender if he commences the third person singular, masculine, with a capital letter. The introduction of a few archaic forms in spelling and grammar help out the illusion wonderfully. Thus Watson (Ian MacLaren), who is "doing" the master for popular use, continually employs such forms as "holpen," "unto," etc., and always places the object before the verb when he wishes to be particularly effective. The inversion is the only mark of piety some religious writers have. Now, the known facts in the life of Christ can be summed up in a few paragraphs: the history of his time in a small volume. Thus, when man has a contract for a folio, a quarto, or a series of papers to run for a year in a magazine, he must resort to phrase-spinning. It is not reverence in a man to pad out a very few facts with a great deal of gush and blather. No very surprising amount of reverence is shown in ladling out this tommyrot by the yard. Watson, known as the author of some very foolish books on Scottish life, brings to his task the methods of the genuine book hawk. He has his eye at all times on the fact that he is to dash up so many words for so much money. The traffic is not as honest even as that of the men in the middle ages who made spikes that they might sell them as nails of the true cross, or who did an enormous business in any old splinters they might have on hand as pieces of the Noah's ark. To-day the publishers of papers and magazines, anxious to stand in well with the ruling class, furnish a glut of weak sentimentalism, or badly perverted history and padding as religion. It is for the purpose of keeping the masses humble. They have but to look at the Carpenter of Nazareth, the Tent-maker of Tarsus and the Fisherman of Galilee, and the fact that the building trades have got it in the neck, the weavers—they are not exactly tentmakers, but they will do for an illustration—live under conditions that are a pretty fair example of what hell must be, and the New England fishermen die in shoals, will seem matters of little importance, and be overlooked.

The man who protests is of more importance than the ones, though numerous, who turn the other cheek. We might read some good lessons for to-day in the history of early Christianity, but it takes a Socialist to put the matter on its correct footing. Living men, living issues, necessities with us at present, are the ones to which we should attend. The crass and impotent "humanitarianism" of our popular theology can never atone for the basis of wrong and deception.

Humanity Scorned.

The story has a close connection with the so-called life. In fact, it is of more importance than the life. Literature in which the workingmen figure is very popular. It takes but little acquaintance with it to understand from what point it is written, and what interests it protects. Sometimes, rarely, very rarely, an exceptional book like Alton Lock will appear, but even in this case, the principal merit lies in the fact that it preserves for us a picture of conditions, of men, and of the ways they used, not in the fact that it draws any great conclusion or intends to teach any valuable lesson. Books in which the "herd" has a place are a standing insult to every intelligent working man. Yet I have seen very few protests from them. I venture to assert that the heroism of over half the workers who figure in popular literature consists in the fact that they scabbed a job under difficulties, or else helped to break up a strike. The major part of the other half is devoted to men who succeeded in beating their fellows.

Those acquainted with the books printed in the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries will remember that when the name of the supreme being is mentioned, it is always written L.—, or G.—, but when a most opprobrious epithet is applied to a woman, and writers spoke freely at that time, it was written in full, usually in italics or small capitals. In the first instance the writer was treating his subject with "due reverence," in the second he simply betrayed THE REAL ATTITUDE OF HIS TIME AND DIRECTION TOWARDS WOMEN. She was no more, and she deserved no better title than the foul words applied to her. So, to-day, the writers still use blanks and dashes in a

spirit of sacredness, but the only really sacred thing on earth—THE HUMAN BEING—is commanded for its baser actions, and is worthy of a heroic place only when it is treacherous and unworthy. Future generations will read our literature in this light. They will understand from it the estimation in which the working class was held; they will read, as we now read, the earlier works, and comprehend the woman's position, and will no doubt ask themselves, "What did the scorned and villainized workers do about this?"

Rum and Bibles.

There is one thing we can do: make our own literature, have our own press, support our papers, and allow the gutter-snipe authors and publishers to revel in their unaided wares. Their morality is low enough, but their "sacredness" covers a multitude of sins. I notice in one weekly publication an advertisement of several religious books, "In His Steps" among them. In the next column are several advertisements of abortion remedies. These two columns typify the capitalist morality; they are parallel to "Rum and Bibles."

Workingmen, put an end to this.

M. L. F.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is, and feels itself, in a hole, with the wind blowing upon it from all sides. In answer to long counts in the dictum against it by the affidavits of Section New York, S. L. P., one of which was that, up to the time of the "Volkszeitung's" affidavits (January 10), it had not yet sent to the Idaho miners the moneys collected since last April for them, it now comes out with a photograph of a receipt that is intended to befool its beer-sodden constituents, BUT THAT PROVES THE PARTY'S POINT: the receipt is dated JANUARY 22. There are a few other photographs of P. O. money orders, but they prove nothing, except to idiots.

In the meantime the public is expecting some more confirmatory photographs; for instance, on the "Volkszeitung's" ridiculously small and sinking circulation, belying the false figures that it gets advertisements by, etc., etc.

More on Label.

Confirmatory Evidence Furnished by St Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—That answer in the Letter Box of this week to C. S. J. Washington, D. C., hits the nail on the head. Our cigarmakers' Blue Label is a swindle on us of the rank and file.

There are many sides from which the Union Label can be viewed, and from these sides only one conclusion can be reached. That the label is a failure is beyond question, and amongst its most ardent supporters its failure is acknowledged.

One of the proofs which can best be cited is the large number of cheap cigars which are now in the market. In this city cheap cigars are on the increase to an alarming extent. We have a label committee, and they devote their efforts to finding a market for CIGARS MANUFACTURED IN TENEMENT HOUSE BEDROOMS BY THEIR UNCLEs, THEIR FATHERS OR BROTHERS-IN-LAW. At a union meeting one night a member found fault with a member of the Label Committee for pushing the tenement-made cigars of his brother-in-law, when the accused Label Committee member jumped up and said that he was doing nothing different from the rest of the Committee; that they were all boozing some relatives' or friends' cigars, and that he considered he had as much right to earn a commission from his brother-in-law or his uncle as any other member had to earn a commission from the large manufacturers.

Thus you can see the benefits of the union label; its manifold uses to the fakirs can easily be seen: First, it draws dues out of the pockets of the working cigar-maker; secondly, it keeps him in line, so that the fakir gets his salary; thirdly, it aids the fakir in getting commissions for selling the cigar of his boss, when he should be helping his fellow-worker throw off the chains of wage-slavery.

An Appeal.

Fellow Wage Slaves! Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., appeals to you to contribute your mite to help defray the expenses at the spring campaign. A full ticket has been placed in the field, and an aggressive fight will be made. Comrade Arthur Kepp, of New York, has been engaged as organizer. Ward Clubs and Local Alliances will and must be organized. Signatures will have to be collected, all of which requires hard work and some money. Our small membership is contributing liberally, but the strain is hard on them, and we, therefore, ask you to do what you can.

All moneys to be forwarded to Max Eisenberg, 61 E. Clifton, avenue, Cincinnati, O.

SAM WINAWER,
FRED PAUDOUR,
MAX EISENBERG,
THEO KAUCHER,
PETER KROUBURGER,
LUDWIG KNOEPELL,
Campaign Committee.

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class management, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wage-working people. It might even be highly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at corruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.—From "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the S. L. P."

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d St., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

FARM AND CITY.

Why and How the Farms are Depopulated, the Cities Congested, and the Labor Market Stocked.

The expropriation and expulsion of the agricultural population, intermittent, but renewed again and again, supplies the town industries with a mass of proletarians entirely unconnected with the corporate guilds and unfettered by them; a fortunate circumstance that makes old A. Anderson (not to be confounded with James Anderson), in his "History of Commerce," believe in the direct intervention of Providence. We must pause a moment on this element of primitive accumulation. The thinning out of the independent, self-supporting peasants not only brings about the crowding together of the industrial proletariat, in the way that Geoffrey Saint Hilaire explained the condensation of a cosmopolitan matter at one place, by its rarefaction at another. In spite of the smaller number of its cultivators, the soil brings forth as much or more produce after as before, because the revolution in the conditions of landed property is accompanied by improved methods of culture, greater co-operation, concentration of the means of production, etc., and because not only are the agricultural wage-laborers put on the strain more intensely, but the field of production on which they work for themselves becomes more and more contracted. With the setting free of a part of the agricultural population, therefore, their former means of nourishment are also set free. They are now transformed into material elements of variable capital.

The peasant, expropriated and cast adrift, must buy their value in the form of wages, from this new master, the industrial capitalist. That which holds good of the means of subsistence holds with the raw materials of industry dependent upon home agriculture. They were transformed into an element of constant capital. Suppose a part of the Westphalian peasants, who at the time of Frederic II., all spun flax, forcibly expropriated and hunted from the soil; and the other part, that remained, turned into day laborers of large farmers. At the same time arise large establishments for flax-spinning and weaving, in which men "set free" now work for wages. The flax looks exactly as before. Not a fiber of it is changed, but a new social soul has popped into its body. It forms now a part of the constant capital of the master manufacturer. Formerly, divided among a number of small producers, who cultivated it themselves, and with their families spun it in retail fashion, it is now concentrated in the hand of one capitalist, who sets others to spin and weave it for him. The extra labor expended in flax-spinning realized itself formerly in extra income to numerous peasant families, or maybe, in Frederic II.'s time in taxes pour le roi de Prusse. It realizes itself now in profit for few capitalists. The spindles and looms, formerly scattered over the face of the country, are now crowded together in a few great labor-barracks, together with the laborers and the raw material. And spindles, looms, raw material are now transformed, from means of independent existence for the spinners and weavers, into means of commanding them and sucking out of them unpaid labor. One does not perceive, when looking at the large manufactures and the large farms, that they have originated from the throwing into one, of many small centres of production, and have been built up by the expropriation of many small independent producers. Nevertheless, the popular intuition was not at fault. In the time of Mirabeau, the lion of the Revolution, the great manufacturers were still called "Manufactures Réunies," workshops thrown into one, as we speak of fields thrown into one. Says Mirabeau: "We are only paying attention to the grand manufactures, in which hundreds of men work under a director, and which are commonly called 'Manufactures Réunies.' Those where a very large number of laborers work, each separately and on his own account, are hardly considered; they are placed at an infinite distance from the others. This is a great error, as the latter alone make a really important object of national prosperity."

The large workshops (manufacture réunie) will enrich prodigiously one or two entrepreneurs, but the laborers will only be journeymen, paid more or less, and will not have any share in the success of the undertaking. In the discrete workshop (manufacture séparée), on the contrary, no one will become rich, but many laborers will be comfortable; the saving and industrious will be able to amass a little capital, to put by for a birth of a child, for an illness, for themselves or their belongings. The number of saving and industrious laborers will increase, because they will see in good conduct, in activity, a means of essentially bettering their condition, and not of obtaining a small rise of wages that can never be of any importance for the future, and whose sole result is to place men in the position to live a little better, but only from day to day.

The large workshops, undertakings of certain private persons who pay laborers from day to day to work for their gain, may be able to put these private individuals at their ease, but they will never be an object worth the attention of governments. Discrete workshops, for the most part combined with cultivation of small holdings, are the only free ones. The expropriation and eviction of a part of the agricultural population not only set free for industrial capital, the laborers, their means of subsistence, and material for labor; it also created the huge market.

Stereoscope of Our Own Country.

In fact the events that transformed

the small peasants into wage-laborers, and their means of subsistence and of labor into material elements of capital, created, at the same time, a home market for the latter. Formerly, the peasant family produced the means of subsistence and the raw materials, which they themselves, for the most part, consumed. These raw materials and means of subsistence have now become commodities; the large farmer sells them, he finds his market in manufactures. Yarn, linen, coarse woolen stuffs—things whose raw materials had been within the reach of every peasant family, had been spun and woven by it for its own use—were now transformed into articles of manufacture, to which the country districts at once served for markets. The many scattered customers, whom stray artisans until now had found in the numerous small producers working on their own account, concentrate themselves now into one great market provided for by industrial capital. Thus, hand in hand with the expropriation of the self-supporting peasants, with their separation from their means of production, goes the destruction of rural domestic industry, the process of separation between manufacture and agriculture. And only the destruction of rural domestic industry can give the internal market of a country that extension and consistence which the capitalist mode of production requires. Still, the manufacturing period, properly so-called, does not succeed in carrying out this transformation radically and completely. It will be remembered that manufacture, properly so-called, conquers but partially the domain of national production, and always rests on the handicrafts of the town and the domestic industry of the rural districts as its ultimate basis. If it destroys these in one form, in particular branches, at certain points, it calls them up again elsewhere, because it needs them for the preparation of raw material up to a certain point. It produces, therefore, a new class of small villagers, who, while following the cultivation of the soil as an accessory calling, find their chief occupation in industrial labor, the products of which they sell to the manufacturers directly, or through the medium of merchants. This is one, though not the chief, cause of a phenomenon which, at first, puzzles the student of English history. From the last third of the fifteenth century he finds continually complaints, only interrupted at

DEMOCRACY.

What it is, and What the World of Creek Would Turn it Into.

By FRANK MACDONALD, Stoneham, Mass.

Democracy as a word has been exceedingly useful to almost every man who found democracy as a principle both inconvenient and "tyrannous." Its shade has been invoked by crooks, its boldness has been used by charlatans, and beneath its broad cloak most of the successful schemes of the really clever politician are hatched. If a man finds the will of the majority stands in his way he has but to call on democracy, and he feels at liberty to over-ride the majority. If his plans for self-aggrandizement come to naught, he flies to democracy and sets the whole body at defiance. It is the method of the booting politician, and of the labor skater. It is also the final resort and appeal of the exposed misleader. It has its parallels in those people who find an excuse for a crime in a biblical text, and who can justify any sin which they wish to commit by reference to "sacred writ." They can also from the same source find condemnation for the short-comings of others, or they can blacken the honest acts of their opponents by the simple means of a few words that signify nothing.

"Bossism."

We have had much learned talk in the Party on the subject of democracy, and attempts have been made, under cover, to vitiate the Party's force and strength by resorting to the cry of "bossism." If we follow these cries to their commencement, we usually discover that some man wished to scatter the force of the Party, to sap its strength, or to tie its hands, in order that he might escape the consequences of his own dishonesty. At the present time, compared with the population of the country, we have few Sections and few members. We draw from the working class, and of necessity our funds are limited. This renders it obligatory for us to conduct our work in the most economical manner possible. The field is vast: the resources are small. Our work is all before us, and as the Party grows, men once active drop off. Some die, some leave for parts of the country where there is no organization, others find that it is impossible to keep pace with the movement, and so they go, step aside. There is no talk of stopping our work when a man dies or leaves the country. Yet there is a loss here. "Democracy" could not restore them, so it is not used. When, however, a man falls out of line, and the column still insists on advancing, "democracy" is trotted out, and the whole army must be turned back to the spot where the hero was laid." He may have turned another road, but "democracy" demands that all go with him, or there is tyranny in our organization. This rests upon the assumption that the actions and will of all can be bent to the whims of each—a position manifestly absurd. It exists, however, and is the greatest weapon in the hands of the confusonist. It is the lucky foundation of that idiotic individualism that has wrecked most of the "reform" parties, and it is the beginning and the end of the conception of liberty that is so dear to the heart of the Anarchist.

The N. E. C.

The present formation of our National Executive Committee has been attacked on the grounds of its not being national, and, therefore, not democratic. Its location in one city is not merely a matter of willful choice: necessity played some small part in the action. Every plan to give it a more representative form has either taken away the executive functions, or else has been so cumbersome and expensive that it was impossible and wholly out of the question. Were we to select the members from every State in the Union, the meetings would be few and far between, or the cost would be so great that it would take more money than the Party can raise. In the former case the work would be left to the Secretary, and the Party administration would be less representative than it now is. In the second instance the drain would soon land us in total inactivity.

Another plan broached is to have several Sections control the body, but the advocates of this plan show their false premises in the word "control." It is not a matter of controlling the body, but of seeing that it does the will of the Party. Several Sections, or Sections from several States, or even all the Sections in some of the States, would only serve to make the committee unwieldy, and, as a result, totally inefficient.

Basic of Democracy.

Just at this point, the advocates of so-called "democracy" come forward with the assertion, "The Committee would be more democratic." It would be no such thing. A committee is representative of the body. It is impossible that it should be autocratic if the body is democratic and intelligent, and if it is truly democratic, it will be intelligent. We work from the real basis upward, and each one is right or wrong as the base is right or wrong. If, with our present organization, our referendum, our mandates, our powers of initiative, we cannot obtain a committee that is executive and democratic, then our form of organization is wrong, and that is the place to commence work. No amount of tinkering or changing can or will render the superstructure sound if the groundwork is insecure. I venture to think that it is the very fact of the freedom and the democracy of the whole that has rendered it unattractive and dangerous for the triflers and crooks. They have, with that typical blindness of the fakir, blamed the failure of their attempts upon the representative body, instead of placing it where it belongs.

As the Party grows and develops, it will, no doubt, be expedient to change the committee form. That time is not yet come, and we should carefully study our ground before we make a move looking to reorganization. The Party is a vigorous and potential whole. None of its members or organs, none of its offices, are missing. It is not logic to substitute for the legs of the child artificial legs, merely because the child's legs have not reached their full growth and maturity. On the contrary, an attempt to do so destroys part of the child's functions. We are not, on the other hand, exotic, that we must be generally fostered under glass. Our place is in the thick of the battle, and each day finds us better able to endure

it. We must have a committee capable of carrying out the will of the Party. We must have a Party which knows its own will, and which understands when its committee obeys. We must have a committee that will not drain us financially, and as the present one costs little, as the history of the past year proves that it can carry out the will of the organization, and as the organization, brought to the point, understands its position and its needs, it seems that no change is yet demanded, and that until a demand does come for a change in our Party and committee organization, it would be foolish to make one.

That "People's Voice" Dodge.

The campaign orator, when he advances some doubtful or corrupt idea, or the legislator, when he forces through a pap bill for some capitalist or corporation, always insists that the "people demand it." The people may be ignorant of the nature of the bill, or they may never have heard of it, but it appears more democratic to announce that their ignorant silence is a demand. At the Kangaroo convention, it was asserted that the S. D. P. and the Kangaroo rank and file were yearning with tumultuous and cavernous years for fusion. Then the S. D. P. took the Kangaroos by the collar of the coat and the slack of the reputation, and kicked them out the door. Led on by Mr. Hilquist, they are now, in the name of democracy, attempting to free the S. D. P. from the tyranny of their undemocratic leaders. The Kangaroo was the element in the Party which had a perverted idea of freedom and democracy. They want no executive, and, because we had an executive which resisted their Anarchistic attempts, then the heart of the democratic ulcer was exposed. Now, when they have their own little following, they attempt to foist themselves on another party, and oust the Party leaders and substitute themselves. They recognize the fact that all is lost but honor—and that they never had. Still "democracy" will hide their sins: an "honorable compromise" will give them a chance to basely capitulate, and try again to work over their Anarchy and licentiousness under the guise of democracy. They are blind to insults; they are hardened to merited scorn, because for their beloved democracy, or their ignorance of the first tenets of organization, their freedom—or liberty to exploit and degrade all they contact—has been endured the contempt of the S. D. P., and, despite its refusal to fuse, they still cling around the door like the cur that has been kicked out. It is a fitting end to their career in the S. L. P., and the cringing, fawning, begging attitude that always marked their trades union attitude.

Daily People Major Fund.
Prevention acknowledged from Daily People Conference..... \$125.00
Received from D. P. Conference, per E. Siff, Fin. Sec'y..... 200.00
Received from Nat'l D. P. Committee, per C. Petersen Cashier, total..... 112.45
HENRY KUHN, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 535 East 11th street, Manhattan.

City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 P. M., at 23 Duane street, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Ass. Distinct, 1st, 2d and 5th-2d and 4th Monday, 8 P. M., at 261 Hudson street.

4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., Assembly Rooms, 177 East Broadway.

4th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 120 Franklin street.

8th-1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 75 Ludlow street.

8th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., 246 9th ave.

12th—Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 124 Delancey street.

12th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 124 W. 12th street.

14th—Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 525 East 11th street.

15th and 17th-1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 441 W. 39th street.

18th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 211 Avenue B.

21st and 23d-1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., at 230 Broadway.

20th-1st and 3rd Thursday, at residence of M. B. 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 312 W. 13th street.

26th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Room, 14 E. 71st street.

27th-1st and 3rd Tuesday, 8 P. M., 735 7th avenue.

28th-2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 242 E. 20th street.

29th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.

2nd and 3d—Every Thursday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 15 E. 10th street.

24th and 25th—Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Rooms, 48 Willis Avenue.

Branch 1, Clinton Room, 41st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., Clinton Room, 41st and 3d street.

Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 P. M., at 226 E. 10th street.

Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at 53 W. 58th street.

Finlanders Branch—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at 53 W. 59th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Ass. Distinct, Every Thursday, 8 P. M., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.

4th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 23 Green street.

8th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 23 Bart-1st street.

8th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 43 Ellery st.

8th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 183 3rd avenue.

10th—Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at Wurster's Hall, 265 Washington street.

12th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 437 Franklin street.

15th-1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., cor. Manhattan Avenue and Broadway.

16th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 14th Franklin street.

17th-1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., at 64 Quincy street.

18th-1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., at 122 Evergreen avenue.

20th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 112 Linden street.

21st District—1st and 3d Friday, 8 P. M., at 21st Dist. Hall, cor. Vermont and Atlantic avenues.

21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 P. M., at Washington Hall, 327 Thaddeus Avenue, in month.

21st District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, at Kowalski's Hall, 507½ Third Avenue.

The Economics of Socialism.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.30.

It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. "Economics of Socialism" was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."

CONTENTS.—Methods of Production; Value;

Surplus Value; Circulation of Commodities;

Industrial Crisis; Rent, Interest and Profit;

The Final Utility of Final Utility.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

475 West 23d Street, New York City.

If this paper is being sent to you without

you having ordered it, don't return it. It

has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read

it and renew when the trial-subscription ex-

pires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

(Continued on page 6.)

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

At the last regular meeting of the Conference, held on Sunday, February 4th, Comrades H. Lightburn and M. Kleinberger acted as chairman and vice-chairman, respectively. The following new delegates were seated:

Twenty-sixth A. D., N. Y., A. Klein; Section Hudson County, H. Schoeps.

The Executive Board reported, and all of its recommendations were concurred in.

In view of Comrade Hickey's inability, on account of a lecture tour, to attend to his duties as organizer, Comrade Lazarus Abelson, organizer of Section New York, was elected organizer pro tem. Stamps will be placed with him, so as to facilitate the sale of these to organizations.

A committee from Excelsior Library Society appeared and asked for a quota of stamps on credit. The request was granted, and the society was asked to be regularly represented by delegates.

The Entertainment Committee, working in conjunction with that of Section New York, reported that the Grand Central Palace has been taken for a mammoth entertainment for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund with a high-class program, tickets for which will be at twenty-five cents. All friendly and Party organizations are requested to arrange no entertainments until this shall be over, as it is intended to make this a gigantic success.

The roll call showed the following delegates present: From New York 6th and 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 19th and 21st, 23d, 26th, 30th, 32d and 33d, 34th and 35th; Section Hudson County.

Delegates are instructed to bring lists of pledges and the payments made thereon, also to obtain printed notices for pledges from the organizer, L. Abelson, at 98 Avenue Q.

Delegates will remember that the mass meeting held on Friday, February 2d, was a success, financially as well as agitatively. Comrades Daniel De Leon and Arthur Kepp being the speakers. Such mass meetings will be held from time to time, as they also advertise the DAILY PEOPLE to workingmen.

Delegates are instructed to bring lists of pledges and the payments made thereon, also to obtain printed notices for pledges from the organizer, L. Abelson, at 98 Avenue Q.

Delegates will remember that the Conference meets now every Sunday, at 3 p. m. sharp. Members of Executive meet at 2 p. m.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

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INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Section has elected Hugh Richards, E. Vieweg and Frank Janke a Press and Correspondence Committee for the DAILY PEOPLE.

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At last regular meeting, held on Sunday, July 11th, Comrade Adolf Klein acted as chairman. The following delegates were seated: Manhattan—4th A. D., Smolansky, in place of Koblenz; 9th A. D., D. Lomen; 16th and 17th, Curran. A communication was received from New Jersey State Committee, and a committee of Comrades, A. Klein, E. Siff and Julius Hammer, elected to confer with Workmen's Publishing Association, and Board of Trustees of DAILY PEOPLE, and to take the necessary steps to establish the plant for the DAILY PEOPLE. Organizer T. A. Hickey reported that the National DAILY PEOPLE Committee who have taken charge of all work for DAILY PEOPLE throughout the territory represented by delegates in the Conference, has elected the following officers: National Organizer, T. A. Hickey; Cashier, Christian Petersen; Treasurer, Henry Kuhn. Further, that stamps, manifestos and other supplies have been sent out to all State committees. Comrade L. Abelson was elected as Assistant Organizer for DAILY PEOPLE Conference. Executive Board reported, and its report accepted.

Entertainment Committee reported that they have a large hustling organization, working, as they do, in co-operation with the one of Section New York; that they spare no effort to secure the highest class of professional talent for the Grand Central Palace Mammoth DAILY PEOPLE Festival, and that they assigned \$200.00 for that purpose alone, intending to make it an entertainment seldom accessible at a dollar a ticket. At that Festival gifts will be sold and otherwise distributed; the Committee calls upon Comrades of New York and neighboring cities to send on such articles as can be spared, small or large, to the Entertainment Committee, at 242 E. 80th street. Upon their recommendation, delegates were instructed that no organization arrange any entertainments until after the DAILY PEOPLE Festival. Organizer was instructed to call a mass meeting of Party members, and such sympathizers as may be vouchered for by them, for Sunday, Feb. 25th, at 2 p. m., for which purpose a spacious hall should be obtained, as Comrades of New York and neighboring Sections are expected to attend same.

Assistant Organizer reported that a Women's DAILY PEOPLE auxiliary will be organized on Thursday, Feb. 15th, at 8 p. m., at 242 E. 80th street. Comrade Tsemaek was elected to Entertainment Committee in place of A. Weinstock, reported.

Delegates were instructed to bring at next meeting names and addresses of Comrades who have in charge the collection of DAILY PEOPLE moneys of their respective organizations. Also to bring the lists of pledges, with amount pledged, and part payments paid thereon. Organizer was instructed to have printed forms to be sent out to delegates ready for next meeting of the Conference. Delegates were also instructed to have their organizations call mass meetings in their respective localities for the DAILY PEOPLE, at which no admission fee is to be charged.

Roll call showed the following organizations represented: Manhattan—Assemblies Districts 4th, 6th and 10th, 9th, 12

SERIO-COMIC PAGE.

From the History of the Colorado Labor Movements.

PUEBLO, Colo., Feb. 5.—Sunday, January 5th, 1900, rolled around, bright, sunny and pleasant, and brought with it the announcement that a meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon would be held for the purpose of organizing a Federal Labor Union, which same emanated from the Central Fakiration of Labor in this "Pittsburg of the West." The fakirs of this burg have been organizing on a small scale, and trying to organize on a large scale, any and every old thing that came along and looked "easy." However, on the above named date some comrades of Section Pueblo, S. L. P., concluded to attend the meeting, and, if possible, cast a bout, so to speak, amongst the "Colorado kind of Unionism" fakirs.

Before I proceed with the story, let me digress a moment and take a look at the personnel of the gang. Foremost among them is D. C. Coates, Demo-pop-rep stump speaker and "politician in the union," with a keg of beer in the back ante-room just before election; buffer for capitalism. Next is F. M. Hermon, "labor legislator," and common report hath it, that when he was running for office on the Demo-pop combination he kicked vigorously, because a scab, Graves, was on the ticket; being told to shut up or get off the ticket, he shut up. So much for a windbag whose every other word is a denunciation of scabs. J. L. Franke, chairman of a Democratic ward club and all-around "jackass story politician" of the most degenerate "pure and simple" type. Otto F. Thune, Methodist-praying, patent-cure-all-pills for labor ills, editor of the "Courier." One Richardson, all-around plugugly and capitalist bumbo steerer. These, together with a large retinue of lackeys, who do "small turns" were the stars. The economic knowledge of this gang is on a par with, if not inferior to, the usual ignorance of all the stupid of this country. Witness: "The workingmen pay all the taxes"; "labor is entitled to a fair share for its work"; "no doubt a great deal of misery of workingmen is due to their consenting (?) to work on Sunday"; and so on to infinity. The imbecility of the speeches indicates an extreme case of "softness of the gray matter." But to the story again.

ACT I.

So, two o'clock, or a little after, found six of the comrades in the hall. The meeting proceeded as such meetings do. Hermon, the swell-head, essayed to blow about what high wages and short hours they (the wage slaves present) could get if organized. He instanced the Cripple Creek district as being thoroughly organized and as consequently winning every demand made. He forgot to tell the true reasons of their success; to wit, scarcity of laborers, desire of mining capitalists to make the best of their present prosperity streak, and the fire that wiped out Victor, one of the towns in the district, causing a boom in the building trades. I might say, also, in passing, that he forgot to explain his own duplicity in standing on a capitalist party platform and ticket to catch workingmen's votes.

J. T. Franks was introduced and failed to tell his jackass story, which so surprised us that I will say no more, except to remark that he had evidently "punished" so much "boozey" that he could plead indifference to things in general, and the jackass story in particular.

The following quotation from Richardson, whose turn came next, will do for him: "I have always got more out of a union than I put into it" (!!!) The cat slipped out the bag unawares. Significant glances were cast about the room on the part of the fakirs to note the effect.

Then little Davy 'ad to 'ave 'is say, which I may say, was very carefully and guardedly said, due to the Socialist leaven in the audience. He knew them, and knew that he would yet meet his Waterloo from that source. Richardson must needs show his ignorance again, and so he did, in style peculiarly his own. Now comes the fun.

Coates arose at this stage of the game and said: "If there are any in the crowd who wish to ask questions regarding the organization, I shall be pleased to answer them," which is, I believe, the first recorded instance outside of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, of the kind. At this I arose and said that, since they had met to organize, the first thing necessary was to find out the best form of organization, and that, if they would allow me the floor long enough to present my views completely, I would like to speak. After a good deal of head-scratching on the part of Coates, Richardson, et al., the following skit took place between Coates and myself:

C.—What kind of organization do you wish to speak on?

I.—Organization in general.

C.—Well—I—don't—know (dragged out slowly).

I.—If you won't do that, I will make my remarks in the shape of questions to you.

C.—All right; go ahead.

I.—What is the greatest power that works to the detriment of the working class in its fight for economic freedom? C.—I—I—I—don't—quite understand you.

I.—Power is power, is it not?

C.—Yes.

I.—Then what is the greatest power, etc. (as above stated)?

C.—Well—I guess—the commercial (?) and political power. ("Twas like being forced to give up something dear.)

I.—Leaving aside the commercial part of it, a political organization to capture the political power is what we should be after getting, then, is it not?

C.—I knew you were after that. Now why do you bother us? You Socialists never stand to your business—etc.

Richardson jumps up and bawls out: "I know you. You have no business agitating for the Socialist Labor Party in our meetings. Go call your own. You have no right to the floor. Sit down." (He was chairman.)

I.—That is all I want. (And I sat down.)

However, a large number called for me to continue, and, after a minute or two I got up and said: "I came here with forebought and planned to get the floor and present the principles of the

Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; and to show to the honest men in the room that they were being organized into this outfit to be skinned. You (to the fakir) will not give me time to do it. So I will leave you with a challenge to arrange a meeting and debate this question with any of you at any time." Upon this I started to leave. Pandemonium reigned. Hermon, the swell head "labor legislator," pushed me back, and Richardson, the pluggily, snapped out: "I'll throw you out of the window. See?" He was gently informed not to try it. Order was finally restored, and Hermon proceeded "to have it out with me" by stabbing forth, and, in a fit of petty rage, charged us all with being harbormasters of scabs (?) and took the usual turn of fakir about "Dan De Leon," et cetera.

Comrade Elliot arose, and challenged him to specify an instance. He didn't stop for that. Not that chicken.

So be it. The curtain drops.

ACT II.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practice to deceive."

The curtain is raised again at 8 o'clock in the evening of that same day. Coates, notwithstanding the fact that he is as ignorant of Socialist economics and teachings as a Rocky Mountain canary (burro), knows enough about the Socialist Labor Party, its members and tactics, to see in it the wielder of the knock-out blow, which will soon be dealt to his "poor and simple" unions. Already in this city the Painters and Decorators' Union has pulled away from his corrupt Central Fakiration; already have the frauds begun to denounce one another. So in the evening, in order to "square" himself in the eyes of his dupes for his disgraceful connection with his satellites at the afternoon meeting, he came up to the meeting of Local Alliance 197 of the S. T. & L. A. I pass over the business of that meeting to the "Labor Question." After remarks by some three or four Comrades, the invitation was extended to any who wished to speak. Coates took the floor, and, in one of those characteristic labor-fakir speeches, talked of "harmony," "something now," "intolerance," etc., etc.

He started in by stating that he came up there expecting to get a roasting, and was sorry he hadn't got it. He harped about his honesty, his good intentions. He said that his paper was a private enterprise, and he could use it to suit himself and Mr. Thum; claimed that, despite the preceding, his was an exclusive labor paper and representative. "Oh! consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!" but, say, aren't confessions good for the soul (?)

After the above, together with many other choice bits of information, he sat down. Comrade Schwiegel arose and certainly did give him complete satisfaction as to his first remarks. Comrade Schwiegel took him to task for supporting Thomas for governor in the last State election; for consorting with a disreputable gang of skates and fakirs in Denver, and for his many other crooked actions.

Coates tried to answer, but piled falsehood upon mis-statement. I will take one example. During the course of his remarks, Comrade Schwiegel made the statement that he had never known Hamilton Armstrong, of Denver, another fake, to do an honest day's work, being principally engaged in schemes to dupe the Union men. Coates took exception, and said that Hamilton Armstrong was at present working at his trade (book-binder) in the "News" office, this notwithstanding a previous report in his own paper, stating that Armstrong had been appointed Chief of Detectives of the Denver Police Board.

He was then asked by Comrade Elliot, how he reconciled himself to the support of a Dem-rep-pop combination last fall. He stated that he and Mr. Thum had fixed that ticket up themselves for the two old parties, because they thought it was the best ticket for the workingman now. That they had done it without solicitation from any of the candidates, but, said he, "I did receive a few dollars for carrying an advertisement for Mr. Beaman." There you have a self-confessed sell out, like unto the N. Y. "Volkszeitung," when it published ads of Capitalist candidates. This advertisement, by the way, was a likeness of Mr. Beaman's phiz, and an attempt to show what a good union man he was underneath it. It might be proper for me to state here that Beaman was agent for the C. C. & I. D. Co., a branch of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., which company has been stigmatized by Coates' own paper as the worst labor-skilling institution in the State. It might also be of interest to those who read this to peruse the following, taken from the "Courier" (Coates' paper), of Oct. 20, 1899:

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of campaign managers this year to ignore the newspapers. At any rate several of them have not been subsidized. The campaign managers will and the others the newspapers take hold of the latter promptly and entirely, there will be precious little interest taken in the election and a mighty light vote polled. Better make peace with the disgruntled ones."

If that isn't a distinct bid for the contemptible hire of a traitor, I give up my guess.

I arose and proved, and compelled Coates to admit that he was ignorant of sound, true economics; and that, aside from his political corruption, in the domain of political science, he was as ignorant of its true import as only one of his kind could be; that, therefore, aside from his crooked work, he was a fakir, because every time he appeared before the workers and attempted to teach them, he taught falsely, and was foisting something upon them which was not as he represented it. He made no attempt to argue the question, but contented himself with calling me "a liar."

I have simply stated the bare facts, with but little comment. No comment should be necessary. Any one who can't see the point must be "fearfully and wonderfully made."

Comrades of Colorado and the nation must be up and at them—the fakirs with redoubled zeal. Withhold no blow for fear of making an enemy; make no compromise with any one. Let the hammer fall on their heads. Speed the Social Revolution.

WM. KNIGHT.

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it and renew when the trial-subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beckman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barter, Secretary, 880 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—167 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 a. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting, with Jos. H. Sauter in the chair. The financial report for the week ending February 10 showed receipts, \$32.20; expenditures, \$163.80.

Section Grand Junction, Col., submitted a proposition aimed at aiding the propaganda of the Party by spreading its literature. Secretary instructed to look into the matter and enter upon the plan as far as means permit. Section Haverhill, Mass., reported the expulsion of James H. Murray and Morris Bell. Section Boston, Mass., reported the expulsion of Martha M. Avery on a number of counts, the substance of all being treason to the Party; the Section also reported expulsion of Harry A. Goodwin for joining Debs' Democracy and of Joseph Ballam for supporting Kangaroos.

The National DAILY PEOPLE Committee reported that cards, stamps and other supplies for the collection of funds to establish a daily paper, have been sent to the various State Committees for distribution among Sections and other bodies willing to collect funds. Sections are urged to do their utmost in collecting all they can; best results are obtained if each Section sets itself a task to raise a certain sum, not too low, and then strives to live up to the attainment of that task.

The National Board of Appeals reported reinstatement of Jules Magnette who had been suspended for six months by Section Essex County.

Secretary reported that blanks for general vote on place of holding national convention have been sent to State Committees for transmission to the Sections. Sections are urged to take a full vote, so as to secure a full expression of opinion, and report promptly.

Charters were granted to new Sections at Plainfield, Conn., and Camden County, N. J.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY. Recording Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

STATE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the State Committee was held in St. Paul, February 5. Present: Speitel, S. L. P.; J. W. Johnson, Hanson, Pedersen, Hammond, State Secretary Davidson; absent, Potter.

The replies of the membership to the two questions submitted showed 14 votes in favor of nominating only one candidate on the State ticket to 30 in favor of two candidates, and a unanimous vote in favor of nominating by general vote. Communications were presented from Wing, Henning, Winona, Simpson, Ferguson, May, and San Francisco, Milwaukee, New York. The State Secretary was ordered to secure and send to Winona a speaker to address an organization there. Sec. St. Paul reported having voted in favor of dissolving the Socialist Publishing Association; Minneapolis having already done so. It was ordered that said association turn its affairs over to the State Committee to be wound up. Nels J. Lyons of Malone, was elected member-at-large. The auditing committee reported financial accounts correct. Nominations for governor and for one elector were called for from the membership. Receipts \$1.40. Appropriations, \$14.29.

HAMMOND, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY.

CITY CONVENTION.—The City Convention of the S. L. P. of Jersey City will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 20th, at 531 Newark avenue, Jersey City, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming charter election.

FRANK CAMPBELL, Chairman City Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Members of the S. L. P. in Allegheny County.—Section Pittsburgh Headquarters, No. 121 Smithfield street, will be open all day on Feb. 20th, for the purpose of holding a meeting to be held on Feb. 21st, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State election.

Section Pittsburgh, 10th and Smithfield streets, will be open all day on Feb. 20th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State election.

Section Philadelphia, 10th and Locust streets, will be open all day on Feb. 20th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State election.

Section Pittsburgh, 10th and Smithfield streets, will be open all day on Feb. 20th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State election.

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Section Pittsburgh, 10th and Smithfield streets, will be open all day on Feb. 2